

OXFORD

fourth edition

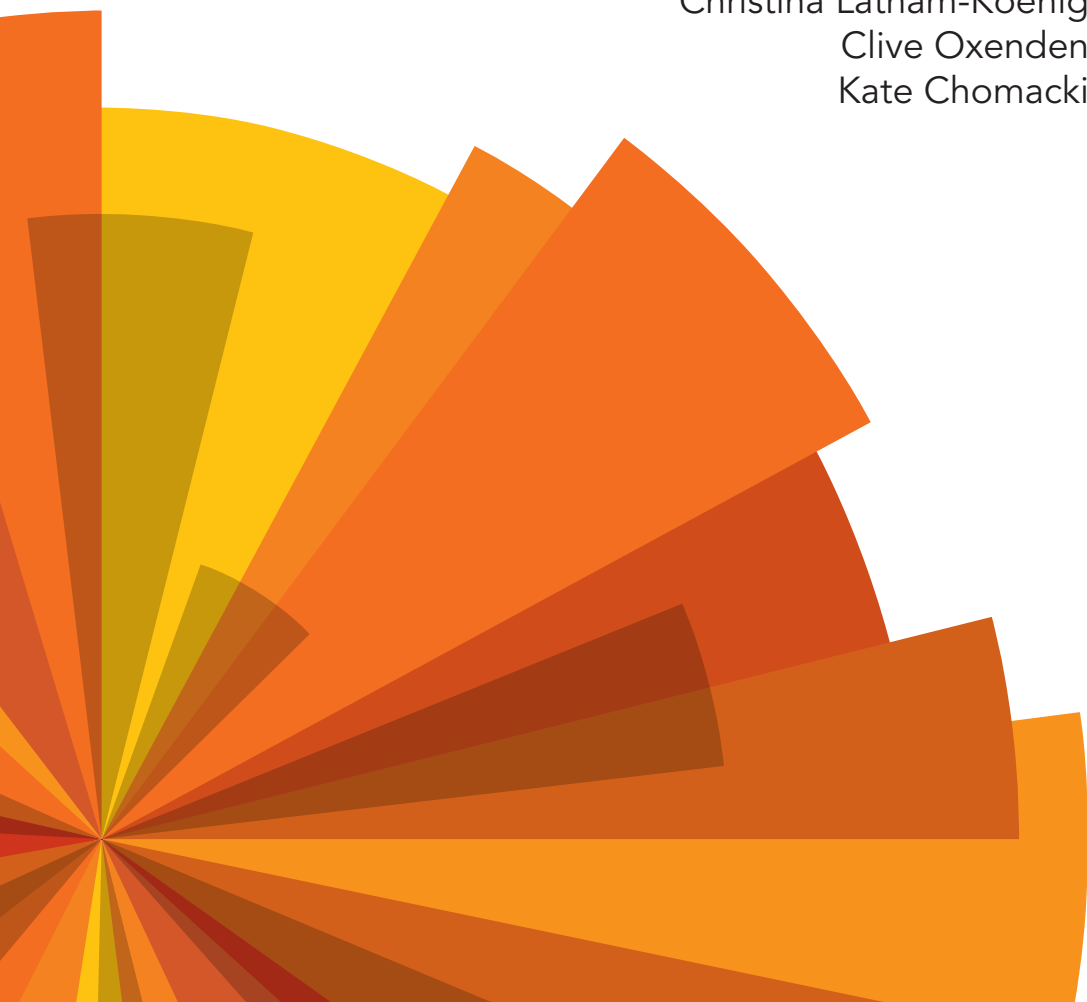


English File

B2.2

POCKET BOOK
for speakers of Spanish

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Grammar

1A Question formation

Remember to use an auxiliary / modal verb when you make a question.

¿Qué es lo que más te gusta de tu trabajo? = What do you like most about your job?
NOT What you...?

¿Tienes que ser muy fuerte para ser escalador? = Do you have to be really strong to be a climber? NOT You have...?

¿No conocías la música que tocaron anoche? = Didn't you know the music they played last night? NOT You not know...?

Remember to put the auxiliary / modal verb before the subject when you make a question.

¿Qué idiomas hablas con fluidez? = Which languages can you speak fluently?
NOT Which languages you can...?

¿Cuánto tiempo llevas estudiando inglés? = How long have you been studying English?
NOT How long you have...?

¿Por qué nuestros políticos siempre están cambiando la ley? = Why are our politicians always changing the law? NOT Why our politicians are...?

¿Debería decirle qué siento por ella? = Should I tell her how I feel about her?
NOT I should...?

If a verb is followed by a preposition, remember to put it at the end of the question clause.

¿En qué estás pensando? = What are you thinking about? NOT About what are you thinking?

¿Con quién estabas anoche? = Who were you with last night? NOT With who...?

¿De qué factores depende el éxito en el mundo del cine? = What factors does success in the film world depend on? NOT On what factors does success in the film world depend?

Remember that in indirect questions the order is subject followed by verb. Don't use *do* / *did*.

¿Sabe a qué hora termina el concierto? = Do you know what time the concert finishes?
NOT ...finishes the concert?

¿Te acuerdas de cuánto cuesta el hotel? = Do you remember how much the hotel costs?
NOT ...does the hotel cost?

¿Me podría decir cuándo sale el próximo autobús? = Could you tell me when the next bus leaves?
NOT ...leaves the next bus?

No recuerdo dónde dejé las llaves del coche. = I can't remember where I left the car keys.
NOT ...did I leave the car keys.

Me pregunto por qué han quitado el vuelo directo a Palma. = I wonder why they've taken off the direct flight to Palma. NOT I wonder why have they...

¿Tienes idea de dónde podría conseguir una bombilla de las de antes? = Do you have any idea where I could get one of the old-style light bulbs? NOT Do you have any idea where could I...?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of question words.

what	when	where	which
who	how	much	many

1B Auxiliary verbs

Spanish uses a number of different structures where English uses auxiliary verbs.

1 A mi hermana le encanta la playa, pero a su marido no.

2 A Prefiero viajar en tren.

B Yo también.

A No me gustan las películas de ciencia ficción.

B A mí tampoco.

3 A Ayer me dieron un premio por uno de mis poemas.

B ¿Ah, sí?

4 A ¿Por qué no me dijiste que ibas a llegar tarde?

B Sí que te lo dije.

5 Saben nadar, ¿no?

= My sister loves the beach but her husband **doesn't**.

A I prefer to travel by train.

B So **do** I.

A I don't like science fiction films.

B Neither **do** I.

A I won a prize yesterday for one of my poems.

B **Did** you?

A Why didn't you tell me that you were going to be late?

B I **did** tell you.

= They can swim, can't they?

Remember to repeat the auxiliary if there is one, not the main verb.

A Do you like chocolate?

B Yes, I **do**. NOT ...like.

A Is your mother coming tomorrow?

B Yes, she **is**. NOT ...comes.

A Can you help us?

B Yes, I **can**. NOT ...help.



Priest Do you take this woman to be your wife?

Bridegroom Yes, I **do**. NOT ...take.

Be careful to use the right auxiliary verb in English. Don't use *don't* / *doesn't* for everything.

Paula's going to the cinema but Ana **isn't**. NOT ...doesn't.

A I'm a cat lover.

A We've just got back from France.

B So **am** I. NOT So do I.

B So **have** we. NOT So do we.

He's booked the flight, **hasn't** he? NOT ...doesn't he?

She can speak Italian, **can't** she? NOT ...doesn't she?

If Mike comes to the party, he'll stay overnight, **won't** he? NOT ...doesn't he?

Be careful with the word order with *so* / *neither* + auxiliary verb.

A Our son's going to Germany for his school trip.

B How incredible! So **is ours**. NOT ...ours is.

A We finished the race faster than we expected.

B So **did we**. NOT So we did.

A I didn't like the way the film ended.

B Neither **did I**. NOT Neither I did.

A I don't think I'll pass the maths exam next week.

B Neither **will I**. NOT Neither I will.

Spanish uses *también* / *tampoco* to say that something is the same. English uses *so* / *neither*.



A Me gusta esta combinación de colores.
 B A mí también.
 A Pero no me gusta el corte de los pantalones.
 B A mí tampoco.
 A I like this colour combination.
 B So do I.
 A But I don't like the cut of the trousers.
 B Neither do I.

A Debería ir al dentista más a menudo.
 B Yo también.
 A No voy al médico tan a menudo como debería.
 B Yo tampoco.

A I should go to the dentist more often.
 B So should I.
 A I don't go to the doctor as often as I should.
 B Neither do I.

Spanish uses *¿no?* / *¿verdad?* to make tag questions. English uses auxiliary verb + subject.

Viven en Asturias, ¿verdad? = They live in Asturias, don't they? NOT ...no?
 Podemos terminar esto mañana, ¿no? = We can finish this tomorrow, can't we?
 NOT ...no?
 No te olvidarás de decírselo, ¿no? = You won't forget to tell him, will you?
 NOT ...no?

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of expressions with auxiliary verbs.

So should we. Neither can they. So is she. Neither am I.

A He won €2000. A I'm not going to help. A Why didn't you tell me?

B Did he? B Aren't you? B I did tell you.

You can swim, can't you? They live in Valencia, don't they? You won't forget, will you?

2A Present perfect simple and continuous

Some of the uses of the English present perfect simple are similar to the use of the *pretérito perfecto compuesto* in Spanish.

Me gustan las motos, pero nunca he ido a una carrera. = I like motorbikes but I've never been to a race.

¿Has dormido alguna vez en una hamaca? = Have you ever slept in a hammock?

Ha dejado de llover. Por fin podemos salir. = It's stopped raining. We can go out at last.



Voy a llegar tarde. He tenido un pinchazo.
 = I'm going to be late. I've had a puncture.

¿Cuántas montañas has escalado?

= How many mountains have you climbed?

Be careful when you use the present perfect simple with *ever, for, since, yet, already*.

¿Cuál es la canción más bella que jamás has oído?

= What's the most beautiful song you've ever heard? NOT ...never heard?

Conozco a Liliana desde que era una niña.

= I've known Liliana since she was a child. NOT I know...

No tiene trabajo desde hace dos años.

= He hasn't had a job for two years now. NOT He doesn't have a job since two years ago.

¿Ya han vuelto los vecinos de sus vacaciones?

= Have the neighbours got back from their holidays yet? NOT Did the neighbours get...?

¿Ya has terminado el libro? ¡Qué rápido!

= Have you finished your book already? That was quick! NOT Did you finish...?

In [+] Spanish *ya* + *pretérito perfecto compuesto* is equivalent to English *already* + present perfect.

A ¿Cuándo van a salir los móviles nuevos? A When are the new phones going to come out?

B Ya han salido.

B They've already come out.

In [?] Spanish *ya* + *pretérito perfecto compuesto* is equivalent to English *yet* + present perfect.



¿Ya han llegado los invitados de honor?

= Have the guests of honour arrived yet?

Spanish *acabar de* + *infinitivo* is equivalent to English *just* + present perfect.

¡Se me acaba de ocurrir una idea genial!

= I've just had a brilliant idea!

Le acaban de dar una muy buena noticia.

= They've just given her some really good news.

Spanish *llevar* + *expresión de tiempo* + *gerundio* is like the present perfect continuous.

Llevo más de un año viviendo en Alicante.

= I've been living in Alicante for more than a year.

¿Cuánto tiempo llevan trabajando juntos?

= How long have they been working together?

Llevamos desde enero teniendo problemas con Internet.

= We've been putting up with problems with the internet since January.

The difference between simple and continuous is similar in Spanish and English.

Alguien ha aparcado el coche delante de la puerta del garaje otra vez.

= Someone's parked their car in front of our garage door again.

Van a estar cansados cuando lleguen. Llevan toda la noche viajando.

= They're going to be tired when they arrive. They've been travelling all night.

Estoy agotado. Llevo trabajando sin parar desde el mes pasado.

= I'm exhausted. I've been working non-stop since last month.

Su madre lleva más de 60 años viviendo en la misma casa.

= Her mother's lived in the same house for over 60 years. OR Her mother's been living in the same house...

La nueva casa no está terminada, así que llevan más de tres semanas viviendo en una caravana.

= The new house isn't finished so they've been living in a caravan for over three weeks.

Han pintado las ventanas.

= They've painted the windows.

Han estado pintando las ventanas.

= They've been painting the windows.



A ¿Dónde has estado? No te he visto en toda la mañana.
 B He estado terminando el informe que me pediste.
 A Where have you been? I haven't seen you all morning.
 B I've been finishing the report you asked me for.



He terminado el informe que me pediste.
 = I've finished the report you asked me for.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

since /sɪns/

I've /aɪv/

we've /wi:v/

yet /jet/

you've /ju:v/

they've /ðeɪv/

just /dʒʌst/

2B Adjectives as nouns; adjective order

Use *the* + adjective to talk about a group of people.

los ricos = the rich

los sin techo = the homeless

los jóvenes = the young

Remember to use *the* + nationality adjective to talk about groups of people when their nationality ends in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-ese* and *-ss*.

los franceses = the French

los japoneses = the Japanese

los finlandeses = the Finnish

los suizos = the Swiss

los daneses = the Danish

In English, to talk about one person use adjective + noun.

un ruso = a Russian man NOT a-Russian

una escocesa = a Scottish woman NOT a-Scottish

un pobre = a poor person NOT a-poor

In English we often put more than one adjective before a noun.

este antiguo y bonito edificio = this beautiful, old building NOT beautiful and old

su magnífico centro histórico = its magnificent, historic town centre
 NOT magnificent town centre historic

este hermoso puente antiguo = this beautiful, old bridge NOT beautiful bridge old

sus elegantes zapatos de cuero = her stylish Spanish, leather shoes
 NOT stylish leather shoes Spanish

una atractiva y vieja casa de piedra = an attractive, old stone house NOT attractive and old house of stone

su pelo largo y rubio = her long, blonde hair NOT her long and blonde hair NOT hair long and blonde



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these adjectives.

the dead /ðə 'ded/	striped /'straɪpt/	the rich /ðə 'rɪtʃ/	dirty /'dɜːti/
the deaf /ðə 'def/	stylish /'staɪlɪʃ/	the sick /ðə 'sɪk/	purple /'pɜːpl/
the blind /ðə 'blaɪnd/	the Swiss /ðə 'swɪs/	the injured /ði 'ɪndʒəd/	shirt /ʃɜːt/

3A Narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous



The use of the narrative tenses is similar in Spanish and English

A Si me pudiera dar algún detalle del accidente. ¿A qué hora ¹ocurrió exactamente?

B Sobre las 21.30 h. No ²me marché del trabajo hasta después de las 21.00 h por culpa de un proyecto que ³estaba intentando acabar.

A ¿⁴Había mucho tráfico?

B No. De hecho, después del accidente, ⁵tuve que esperar unos minutos antes de que pasara otro coche.

A Cuénteme algo del accidente en sí.

B Pues, ⁶venía por la curva junto al río cuando de repente ⁷me cegó una luz muy potente. ⁸Venía de frente. No ⁹podía ver nada y de forma instintiva ¹⁰frené todo lo que ¹¹pude. El coche ¹²derrapó y ¹³choqué con un árbol.

A ¹⁴¿Llovía?

B No, pero ¹⁵llevaba todo el día lloviendo y la carretera ¹⁶estaba mojada.

A ¿Y ¹⁷había bebido algo?

B Sólo café. Como ya le dije, ¹⁸había estado trabajando hasta tarde.

A ¿Y qué me puede decir de la luz?

B Bueno, como ya le ¹⁹dije, ²⁰brillaba directamente en los ojos, y ²¹era muy potente. ²²Jamás había visto nada igual. ²³Cerré los ojos. No ²⁴pude evitarlo.

A Esto es extraño. Muy extraño ...

A If I could just get some details of the accident. ¹What time did the accident happen?

B Around 9.30 p.m. I ²didn't leave work until after 9.00 p.m. because of a project I ³was trying to finish off.

A ⁴Was there much traffic?

B No. In fact, after the accident I ⁵had to wait for a few minutes before another car came past.

A Tell me about the accident itself.

B Well, I ⁶was coming around the bend by the river when suddenly I ⁷was blinded by a very bright light. ⁸It was coming from in front of me. I ⁹couldn't see anything and instinctively I ¹⁰braked as hard as I ¹¹could. The car ¹²skidded and I ¹³hit a tree.

A ¹⁴Was it raining?

B No, but it ¹⁵had been raining all day and the road ¹⁶was wet.

A And ¹⁷had you been drinking?

B Only coffee. As I said, ¹⁸I'd been working late.

A And what about the light?

B Well, as I ¹⁹said, it ²⁰was shining straight into my eyes, and ²¹was very bright. ²²I'd never seen anything like it before. I ²³shut my eyes. I ²⁴couldn't help it.

A This is strange. Very strange...

Be careful with the Spanish *pretérito imperfecto*. Sometimes it corresponds to the past simple, *used to*, and sometimes to the past continuous.

Llevo más de treinta años viviendo aquí, y antes no llovía tanto como ahora.

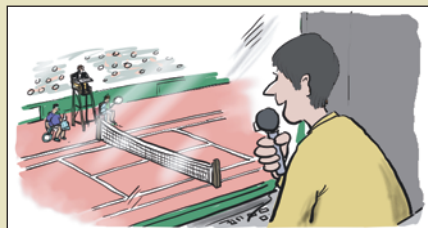
= I've been living here for over 30 years, and it didn't rain as much then as it does now.
NOT ...it wasn't raining as much...

De pequeño salía a la calle a jugar casi todos los días.

= As a child I played outside almost every day.
NOT As a child I was playing...

Estaba nevando mucho cuando salimos del cine anoche.

= It was snowing heavily when we left the cinema last night.



El segundo set estuvo más igualado, pero el joven contrincante volvió a perder su saque.

= The second set was more even but the young opponent dropped his serve again.

NOT ...was dropping his serve again.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of the narrative verbs. Don't stress auxiliary verbs in [+] and [?]. In [-] stress the auxiliary + not (*didn't*, *hadn't*, etc.).

It was coming from in front of me.

I didn't leave work.

I was blinded by a bright light.

I couldn't see anything.

I'd been working late.

I hadn't seen anything like it before.

It'd been raining all day.

3B The position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

Adverbs and adverbial phrases in Spanish and English are similar.

siempre = always

increíblemente = incredibly

nunca = never

aparentemente = apparently

mucho = much

obviamente = obviously

dos veces a la semana = twice a week

afortunadamente = luckily /
fortunately

BUT

Trabajan bien.

= They work well. NOT They work good.

Trabajan mucho.

= They work hard. NOT They work hardly.

Habla inglés muy mal.

= She speaks English very badly. NOT She speaks English very bad.

Habló muy bajo.

= He spoke very quietly. NOT He spoke very quiet.

Le gusta conducir despacio.

= She likes driving slowly. NOT She likes driving slow.

En aquellos tiempos iba a Galicia con frecuencia.

= In those days I went to Galicia frequently.
NOT ...with frequency.

Limpió el pescado con mucha destreza.

= She cleaned the fish very skillfully.
NOT ...with much skill.

Muchas especies están en peligro de extinción actualmente.

= Many species are currently threatened with extinction. NOT Many species are actually...

Lo ideal sería llegar al aeropuerto antes de las nueve.

= Ideally we should get to the airport before nine.
NOT The ideal would be...

Be careful with the position of adverbs and adverb phrases.



Abrió la misteriosa caja con mucho cuidado.
 = He opened the mysterious box very carefully.
 NOT ~~Very carefully~~ he opened the mysterious box.

Le hemos visto por aquí con sus amigos a menudo.

= We've often seen him around here with his friends.
 NOT ~~We've seen him around here with his friends~~ often.

Nunca hago nada importante por la noche. Siempre lo dejo para el día siguiente.

= I never do anything important at night. I always leave it to the next day. NOT ~~Never I do anything important at night. Always I leave it to the next day.~~

Siempre conviene hacer las tareas rutinarias del mismo modo.

= It's always best to do routine tasks the same way.
 NOT ~~Always it's best...~~

Ya casi he terminado.

= I've nearly finished. NOT ~~I nearly have finished.~~

Sólo necesitamos seguir las instrucciones.

= We just need to follow the instructions. NOT ~~Just we need to follow the instructions.~~

Ni siquiera nos dio las gracias.

= He didn't even thank us. NOT ~~Not even he thanked us.~~

Probablemente vendrán solos.

= They'll probably come alone. NOT ~~Probably they'll come alone.~~

Mañana no.

= Not tomorrow. NOT ~~Tomorrow no.~~

Todavía no.

= Not yet. NOT ~~Still no.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the adverbs.

always /'ɔ:lweɪz/

eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/

hardly /'hɑ:dlɪ/

basically /'beɪsɪkli/

extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/

usually /'ju:ʒəli/

Be careful with the stress in these adverbs and adverbial phrases.

always

eventually

probably

apparently

incredibly

sometimes

4A Future perfect and future continuous

The future perfect has a similar structure in Spanish and English.

El año que viene habré vivido en España durante 30 años.

Para cuando lleguemos, el tren ya habrá salido.

Con un poco de suerte, habré terminado el proyecto para agosto.

Estarán cansados cuando lleguen. No habrán dormido nada durante el viaje.

A No creo que haya nadie en casa ahora mismo.

B ¿No? ¿Y adónde crees que habrán ido a estas horas de la noche?

= Next year I'll have lived in Spain for 30 years.

= By the time we get there, the train will have left.

= With a bit of luck, I'll have finished the project by August.

= They'll be tired when they arrive. They won't have slept at all during the journey.

A I don't think there'll be anybody at home right now.

B Don't you? And where do you think they'll have gone at this time of night?

The future continuous has a similar structure in Spanish and English.

Dentro de unas horas estaré tomando el sol en el Caribe.

No voy a llamar ahora. Estarán cenando.

= In a few hours' time, I'll be sunbathing in the Caribbean.

= I won't ring now. They'll be having supper.



Ha habido un problema técnico con el avión, pero estaremos embarcando dentro de diez minutos.
= There's been a technical problem with the plane but we'll be boarding in ten minutes.

¿Habrá alguien esperándome en el aeropuerto?

BUT

Estarán viendo el partido ahora.

= Will there be anybody waiting for me at the airport?

= They're probably watching the game right now.

In English we sometimes use future continuous to talk about plans or intentions, but here Spanish uses future simple.

¿Vendrás a mi fiesta de cumpleaños? = Will you be coming to my birthday party?

Cuándo estés en Nueva York, ¿te quedarás en casa de algún amigo? = When you're in New York, will you be staying with friends?

Veré a David la semana que viene en el congreso. = I'll be seeing David next week at the conference.

Me imagino que estarás cansado si llevas todo el día conduciendo. = I imagine that you'll be feeling tired if you've been driving all day.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the contracted forms of the auxiliary verbs in the future perfect.

She 'll have left. /'ʃi:ləv 'left/

She won't have left. /ʃi 'wəʊntəv 'left/

Be careful with the rhythm of the future perfect and the future continuous.

They'll have finished. Won't they have finished? We won't be lying on the beach.

They won't have finished. We'll be lying on the beach. Won't we be lying on the beach?

4B Zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

Zero and first conditionals have similar structures in Spanish and English.

Zero conditional

- Si mezclas azul y amarillo, obtienes verde. = If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
 Si me acuesto tarde, no doy pie con bola a la mañana siguiente. = If I go to bed late, I'm hopeless the following morning.
 Si no has probado el pescado crudo, no puedes saber si te va a gustar. = If you haven't tried raw fish, you can't know if you're going to like it.
 Si estoy leyendo un buen libro, no oigo cuando la gente me habla. = If I'm reading a good book, I don't hear when people speak to me.
 Si bebes, no conduzcas. = If you drink, don't drive.

First conditional

- Si hace bueno mañana, irán a la playa. = If the weather's good tomorrow, they'll go to the beach.
 Si pagas en metálico, te haré un descuento. = If you pay cash, I'll give you a discount.
 Si no hemos vuelto antes de las doce, no nos esperes levantada. = If we haven't come back before twelve, don't wait up for us.

With first conditionals remember to use a present tense in the if- clause.

- Si no hace demasiado calor, podemos comer fuera. = If it's not too hot, we can eat outside. NOT If it won't be too hot, we can eat outside.

With first conditionals remember to use a future tense or an imperative in the main clause.

- En cuanto termine el DVD, te lo hago llegar. = I'll get the DVD to you as soon as I've finished it.
 NOT I get the DVD to you...
 Si salgo bien en la foto, mándamela. = If it's a good photo of me, send it to me.

With future time clauses Spanish uses a subjunctive. In English we use a present tense.

- En cuanto deje de llover, saldré a correr. = As soon as it stops raining, I'll go out for a run.
 NOT As soon as it stopped / stop raining...
 Cuando vengas, te recogeré en la estación. = When you come, I'll pick you up from the station.
 NOT When you'll come...
 Cuando el autocar vaya saliendo de la autopista, llámame. = When the coach is coming off the motorway, ring me. NOT When the coach goes coming off...
 Hasta que la red 4G ofrezca cobertura fuera de las zonas urbanas, no me interesa. = Until the 4G network offers cover outside urban areas, I'm not interested in it. NOT Until the 4G network offered cover...
 A no ser que me lo paguen, no pienso trabajar este fin de semana. = Unless they pay me for it, I'm not going to work this weekend. NOT Unless they paid...



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the auxiliary verb *will* and *won't* in first conditionals.

I'll /aɪl/

it'll /'ɪtɪ/

they'll /'ðeɪl/

I won't /wəʊnt/

5A Unreal conditions

In the second conditional we use *if* + past simple and *would* + infinitive.

Si hubiera un incendio en casa,
primero salvaría mi ordenador.

= If there was a fire at home, I d save my computer first.

Si fuera más joven, tendría menos dinero pero más tiempo libre.

= If I were younger, I d have less money but more free time.

Iría al concierto encantado si no jugaríamos la final mañana.

= I d love to go to the concert if we weren't playing in the final tomorrow.



Si estuviera aquí tu madre, sabría cómo prepararlo.

= If your mother was / were here, she'd know how to cook it.

Si hiciera buen tiempo mañana, podríamos pasar el día en el campo.

= If the weather was / were good tomorrow, we could spend the day in the country.

Remember to use a past tense in the *if*- clause in second conditionals. Remember NOT to use *would* in this clause.

Si ganara la lotería, compraría una casa más grande.

= If I won the lottery, I would buy a bigger house. NOT win

Si tuvieras la oportunidad de cambiar una ley, ¿cuál cambiarías?

= If you had the chance to change a law, which one would you change? NOT would have

Si los canales de televisión no tuvieran anuncios, no podrían sobrevivir.

= If TV channels didn't have commercials, they couldn't survive. NOT hadn't



¿Qué harías si vivieras en un sitio tan aislado?

= What would you do if you lived in such an isolated place? NOT would live

In the third conditional we use *if* + past perfect and *would have* + past participle.

Si hubiéramos ido a la estación directamente, los habríamos visto antes de que se marcharan.

= If we'd gone directly to the station, we'd have seen them before they left.

Si hubieras estado pensando en lo que hacías, no habrías tenido el accidente.

= If you'd been thinking about what you were doing, you wouldn't have had the accident.

Si no hubiera sido por mi entrenador, no habría podido ganar este torneo.

= If it hadn't been for my coach, I wouldn't have been able to win this tournament.

Si no hubiera conocido a su marido, no estaría viviendo en Francia ahora.

= If she hadn't met her husband, she wouldn't be living in France now.

In third conditionals remember to use *had* + past participle after *if*, and *would / wouldn't have* + past participle in the other clause.

Si hubiera estado allí, habría apagado la televisión.

= If I'd been there, I would have switched off the TV. NOT I am / were / have been

Si no se hubiera inventado la electricidad, no habríamos podido desarrollar otros inventos.

= If electricity hadn't been invented, we wouldn't have been able to develop other inventions. NOT hasn't been

Si algunos inventos no se hubieran creado para la guerra, no existirían ahora.

= If some inventions hadn't been created for war, they wouldn't exist now. NOT weren't, don't

Si no nos hubiera ayudado, habríamos tenido que marcharnos de Londres.

= If she hadn't helped us, we would have had to leave London. NOT would have

Si hubieses entrenado más, habrías ganado.

= If you had trained harder, you would have won. NOT would win



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of auxiliary verbs in unreal conditions.

I'd /aɪd/

it'd /ɪtəd/

would've /'wʊdəv/

I'd have /'aɪdəv/

it would've /ɪt 'wʊdəv/

couldn't have /'kʊdntəv/

she'd /ʃi:d/

could've /'kʊdəv/

mightn't have /'maɪntəv/

she'd have /'ʃi:dəv/

might've /'maɪtəv/

wouldn't have /'wʊdntəv/

Be careful with the rhythm of unreal conditionals.

If the weather was good, we could go to the country.

If my daughter was here, she'd know where to go.

If I were you, I'd wait until they finish.

If we'd gone to the station, we'd have seen them leave.

If she hadn't helped us, we'd have had to leave.

If it hadn't been for my friends, I couldn't have won.

If they'd trained harder, they might have won.

5B wish for present / future

Spanish uses different structures to express the idea of *wish*.

A ver si me escuchas cuando te hablo. = I wish you'd listen when I'm talking to you.



Me gustaría que no cantara mientras escucha música.

= I wish he wouldn't sing when he's listening to music.

¡Ojalá hablara inglés mejor!

= I wish I spoke better English.

¡Ojalá no hubiera ido a la conferencia!

= I wish I hadn't gone to the lecture.

Remember to use *wish* + *would* / *wouldn't* to talk about things that annoy us.

¡Esto está delicioso! Ojalá cocinaras más a menudo.

= This is delicious! I wish you'd do the cooking more often. NOT ~~I wish you do...~~

Ojalá no pusieran tantos anuncios durante las películas.

= I wish they wouldn't put so many adverts on during films. NOT ~~I wish they don't put...~~

Remember to use *wish* + past simple to talk about things in the present / future.

Quisiera saber la respuesta correcta.

= I wish I knew the right answer. NOT ~~I wish to know...~~

Me gustaría poder compartir mi suerte con todo el mundo.

= I wish I could share my luck with everyone. NOT ~~I wish I can...~~

Remember to use *wish* + past perfect to talk about things we regret that happened in the past.

¡Ojalá no le hubiera conocido nunca!

= I wish I'd never met him. NOT ~~I wish I never...~~

¡Ojalá no hubiera ido a París!

= I wish I hadn't gone to Paris. NOT ~~I wish I didn't have gone...~~

Hubiera querido tener respuesta para todo, pero eso es imposible.

= I wish I'd known all the answers, but that's impossible. NOT ~~I wish I knew...~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of phrases with *wish*.

I wish you'd listen to me.

I wish I didn't have to go.

I wish they'd turn the TV down.

I wish I'd been able to help you.

I wish I spoke better English.

I wish I hadn't said that to them.

6A Used to, be used to, get used to

Don't use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive to refer to present habits.

Voy al gimnasio dos veces a la semana. = I go to the gym twice a week.
NOT I use to go...

Suelo irme a la cama sobre las 11.30 p. m. = I usually go to bed around 11.30 p.m.
NOT I use to go...

No suelo comer fuera entre semana. = I don't normally eat out during the week.
NOT I don't use to eat out...

Remember that we can also use *would* + infinitive for repeated actions in the past.

Cuando era estudiante en la universidad, los fines de semana me quedaba levantado toda la noche. = When I was a university student, at the weekends I would stay up all night.

Antes de tener el AVE, a menudo iba a Madrid en coche. = Before we got the high-speed train, I'd often drive to Madrid.

But we don't use *would* for non-action verbs.

Antes tenía un PC, pero ahora tengo un Mac. = I used to have a PC but now I've got a Mac. NOT I'd have

Cuando era estudiante, no pertenecía a ningún club ni asociación. = I didn't use to belong to any clubs or societies when I was a student.
NOT I wouldn't belong...

Sometimes the Spanish *soler* or the *pretérito imperfecto* correspond to *used to* + infinitive.

Solía ir andando al trabajo. = She used to walk to work.

Solía llover más en mayo que en abril. = It used to rain more in May than in April.

Solíamos ir al cine todos juntos. = We used to go to the cinema all together.

Iba a Londres cuatro o cinco veces al año. = I used to go to London four or five times a year. NOT I was going...

Vivía en un pequeño pueblo pesquero. = I used to live in a small fishing village.
NOT I was living...

Spanish *acostumbrarse a algo* / *a hacer algo* is similar to *get used to* (sth / doing sth)

No me acostumbro a tener que pagar la comida en los aviones. = I can't get used to having to pay for food on planes.
NOT I can't get used pay...

Tardamos un poco en acostumbrarnos a vivir en el campo, pero ahora nos encanta. = It took a while to get used to living in the country, but we love it now. NOT get used to live

Cuando tenga mi propio piso, tendré que acostumbrarme a planchar. = When I've got my own flat, I'll have to get used to doing the ironing. NOT be used

Spanish *estar acostumbrado a algo* / *a hacer algo* is similar to *be used to (sth / doing sth)*

Estamos acostumbrados a tener que traducir cosas para los visitantes. = We're used to having to translate things for visitors. NOT ~~We used to...~~



Estoy acostumbrado al ruido.
= I'm used to the noise. NOT ~~I used to...~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *used to*.

I used to /'ju:st tə/ go to London.

You'll soon get used to /'ju:st tu:/ it.

I can't get used to /'ju:st tə/ paying for food on planes.

Be careful with the contraction of *be* in *be used to*.

I'm used to /aɪm 'ju:st tə/ the lack of space.

He's used to /hi:z 'ju:st tə/ driving fast.

We're used to /wɪə 'ju:st tu:/ it.

They're used to /ðeə 'ju:st tə/ sleeping on planes.

6B Gerunds and infinitives

Be careful! Spanish normally uses verb + infinitive where English uses verb + gerund.

Si puedo, evito usar el coche los fines de semana. = If possible I avoid using the car at the weekend. NOT ~~I avoid use / to use...~~

El gobierno niega haber intervenido los correos electrónicos. = The government denies monitoring emails. NOT ~~The government denies to have intervened...~~

Vivo en Segovia ahora y echo de menos poder ir a la playa por la tarde. = I live in Segovia now and I miss being able to go to the beach in the afternoon. NOT ~~I miss be able to...~~

Tengo muchas ganas de veros. = I'm looking forward to seeing you. NOT ~~I'm looking forward to see...~~

No me importa trabajar por la noche. = I don't mind working at night. NOT ~~I don't mind work...~~

Me gusta leer los blogs de viajes. = I enjoy reading travel blogs. NOT ~~I enjoy read...~~

¿Te importa fregar los platos? = Would you mind washing the dishes? NOT ~~Would you mind to wash...~~

Sometimes Spanish verb + preposition + infinitive is equivalent to verb + gerund.

Los pintores necesitan otra semana para terminar de pintar la casa.

= The painters need another week to finish painting the house.

Una parte importante de mi trabajo consiste en cuidar a la gente mayor.

= An important part of my job involves looking after the elderly.

Si inviertes en acciones, puedes ganar mucho dinero, pero corres el riesgo de perderlo todo.

= If you invest in stocks and shares you can make a lot of money, but you risk losing everything.

Nuestra empresa ha gastado millones en actualizar su sistema de gestión de datos.

= Our company has spent millions updating the data management system.

Tip: write some of your own examples of common verbs followed by the gerund. This will help you to remember how to use these verbs.

dejar de hacer algo

= stop doing something

Remember to use verb + infinitive with *to* after certain verbs.

Los miembros del tratado acordaron reducir los gases de efecto invernadero.

= The members of the treaty agreed to reduce greenhouse gases. NOT ~~The members of the treaty agreed reduce...~~

No podemos permitirnos el lujo de ir de vacaciones este año.

= We can't afford to go on holiday this year. NOT ~~We can't afford go...~~

Prece que hay más de una solución.

= There appears to be more than one solution. NOT ~~There appears there is...~~

Decidieron salir el jueves para evitar lo peor del tráfico.

= They decided to set off on Thursday to avoid the worst of the traffic. NOT ~~They decided set off...~~

Esperamos visitar a nuestra sobrina en California.

= We're hoping to visit our niece in California. NOT ~~We're hoping visit...~~

Necesitamos terminar esto para mañana.

= We need to finish this for tomorrow. NOT ~~We need finish this...~~

Mañana preferiría comer fuera.

= I'd prefer to eat out tomorrow. NOT ~~I'd prefer eat...~~

Be careful with verbs that can be followed by either gerund of infinitive with *to*.

Recuerda coger más leche.

= Remember to get more milk. NOT ~~Remember getting...~~

Recuerdo llegar a la cumbre del Mont Blanc por primera vez.

= I remember getting to the top of Mont Blanc for the first time. NOT ~~I remember to get...~~

No olvides cerrar la puerta del garaje.

= Don't forget to lock the garage door. NOT ~~Don't forget locking...~~

Se nos olvidó apagar las luces otra vez.

= We forgot to switch off the lights again. NOT ~~We forget switching off...~~

He intentado hacer los deberes de matemáticas, pero no soy capaz.

= I've tried to do my maths homework, but I just can't. NOT ~~I've tried doing...~~

Procura hacer los deberes en cuanto llegues a casa – luego tendrás el resto de la tarde libre.

= Try doing your homework as soon as you get home – then you'll have the rest of the evening free. NOT ~~Try to do your homework...~~



¿Por qué no intentas enchufarlo?
 = Why don't you try plugging it in?
 NOT Why don't you try to plug it in?
 ¿Hace falta mandarlo por correo urgente?
 = Does it need sending by express post? / Does it
need to be sent by express post? NOT Does it need
 send / need to send...?
 Necesito mandar esto por correo urgente.
 = I need to send this by express post. NOT I need
 sending this by express post.

7A Past modals

Spanish has two structures that are similar to English *must have* + past participle.

Debo haber dejado el reloj en la ducha. = I must have left my watch in the shower.
 No lo encuentro. I can't find it.
 Los vecinos deben haber vuelto. = The neighbours must have got back.
 Hay luces en casa. There are lights on.
 Mi hermana debía tener trece años. = My sister must have been thirteen when I
 cuando saqué esta foto. took this photo.
 Me debieron tomar por loco. = They must have thought I was crazy.



Cuando vio tantos regalos, debió
 pensar que estaba soñando.
 = When he saw so many presents
he must have thought he was dreaming.
 NOT must of think / thought

Be careful. The opposite of *must have* is *can't have*.

No deben haber llegado todavía. = They can't have arrived yet. I can't see their
 No veo el coche. car. NOT ...mustn't have arrived yet.
 No puedes haber visto a Julia en el = You can't have seen Julia in the park
 parque ayer porque estaba de viaje. yesterday because she was away.
 NOT You mustn't have seen Julia...

Spanish has two structures that are similar to English *may* / *might* / *could have* + past participle.

A Alba no contesta el móvil. A Alba's not answering her mobile phone.
 B Puede que lo haya dejado en casa. B She might have left it at home. She does
 Lo hace todo el tiempo. that all the time.



Puede que hayan tenido una llave
 maestra. No han forzado la cerradura.
 = They might have had a master key. The
 lock hasn't been forced.

Si no puedes entrar en la página, vuelve = If you haven't been able to log in, retype
 a teclear la contraseña. Puede que la hayas your password. You might have mistyped it
 tecleado mal la primera vez. the first time.
 A Ya deberían estar aquí. A They should be here by now.
 B El mal tiempo podría haber retrasado B The bad weather could have delayed
 su vuelo. their flight.

Spanish has several structures that are similar to English *should have* + past participle.

Esta recesión estaba cantada.	= This recession was on the cards.
Deberíamos haberla visto venir.	We <u>should have seen</u> it coming.
Recibieron el libro demasiado tarde.	= They received the book too late. They
Tenían que haberlo mandado por mensajero.	<u>should have sent</u> it by courier.
He empezado a hacer footing y me encuentro mucho mejor. Debería haberlo hecho hace mucho tiempo.	= I've started jogging and I feel much better. I <u>should have done</u> it years ago.
Me duele mucho el estómago. No tenía que haber comido tanto en la boda.	= My stomach really hurts. I <u>shouldn't have eaten</u> so much at the wedding.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of past modals.

must /mʌst/	must've /mʌst əv/	mightn't have /'maɪnt əv/
might /maɪt/	might've /'maɪt əv/	couldn't have /'kʊdnt əv/
could /kʊd/	should've /'ʃʊd əv/	shouldn't have /'ʃʊdnt əv/
should /ʃʊd/	can't have /'kɑːnt əv/	

Be careful with the rhythm of past modals.

I must have left it at home.	I <u>couldn't</u> have left it at home.
I <u>can't</u> have left it at home.	I should have left it at home.
I might have left it at home.	I <u>shouldn't</u> have left it at home.

7B Verbs of the senses

Remember to use an adjective after *look, feel, etc.*

Parece francés.	= He looks French.
Estos zapatos no me resultan cómodos.	= These shoes don't feel <u>comfortable</u> .
BUT	
El café recién hecho huele bien.	= Freshly-made coffee smells <u>good</u> .
	NOT Freshly-made coffee smells well.

Don't confuse *like* and *as*.

Julia se parece a su madre.	= Julia looks <u>like</u> her mother. NOT Julia looks as her mother.
Sabe a queso.	= It tastes <u>like</u> cheese. NOT It tastes as cheese.
Tiene el tacto de esponja.	= It feels <u>like</u> sponge. NOT It feels as sponge.

Be careful with expressions with *as if*.

Parece que van a llegar tarde.	= It looks <u>as if</u> they're going to be late. NOT It looks that they're going to be late.
Sonaba como si pasara un tren por la casa.	= It sounded <u>as if</u> a train was coming through the house. NOT It sounded as a train...
Parecía que no llegaríamos a casa nunca.	= It felt <u>as if</u> we would never get home. NOT It felt like if we would never get home.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the linking with *as if*.

It looks as if it's going to rain.

It sounded as if a train was coming through the house.

He looked as if he'd run a marathon.

You look as if you could do with a drink.

They looked as if they'd been in a battle.

8A Passive (all forms); *have something done*, *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

Remember to use the passive to talk about an action when you are not interested in who or what does / did the action.

No te puedo recoger. Me están reparando el coche. = I can't pick you up. My car's being repaired.

Estamos muy decepcionados. No nos han renovado la beca de investigación. = We're very disappointed. Our research grant hasn't been renewed.

A Bethan le han dado un premio por su trabajo. = Bethan's been given an award for her work.

Be careful with the word order with the passive.

Se publicó el libro en España en 2009. = The book was published in Spain in 2009.
NOT ~~It was published the book in Spain...~~

Se vendieron más copias en abril que en el resto del año. = More copies were sold in April than in the rest of the year. NOT ~~They were sold more copies in April...~~

Me regalaron un iPad en Navidad. = I was given an iPad for Christmas.
NOT ~~An iPad was given to me...~~

Le dieron a Diego una cálida bienvenida. = Diego was given a warm welcome.
NOT ~~It was given to Diego...~~

Be careful not to give the verb two subjects.

La reunión se celebrará en el polideportivo. = The meeting will be held in the sports hall.
NOT ~~The meeting it will be held in the sports hall.~~

Se construyeron las dos torres a la vez. = The two towers were built at the same time.
NOT ~~The two towers they were built at the same time.~~

Spanish often uses a reflexive verb where English uses a passive.

Se venden armas en tiendas normales en algunos países. = Guns are sold in normal shops in some countries.
NOT ~~They are sold guns...~~

Se estaba reconstruyendo el cine cuando se declaró un incendio. = The cinema was being rebuilt when a fire started.
NOT ~~It was being rebuilt the cinema...~~

Be careful with *have something done*.

Hicieron instalar una cámara de seguridad. = They had a security camera installed.

Me han hackeado la cuenta de Facebook. = I've had my Facebook account hacked.

Me acaban de lavar la alfombra. = I've just had the carpet cleaned.

Spanish *se dice que, se cree que, etc.* is similar to the English *it is said that, etc.*

Se ha dicho que la crisis es el resultado de un plan para debilitar el euro.

= It's been said that the crisis is the result of a plan to weaken the euro.

Se cree que la conexión del AVE llegará a Asturias para el 2018.

= It's thought that the high-speed rail link will get to Asturias by 2018.

Se cree que los esquimales tienen muchas palabras para 'la nieve', pero no es así.

= It's believed that Eskimos have many words for 'snow', but they don't.

Se cree que ha buscado asilo político en Ecuador.

= He is believed to have sought political refuge in Ecuador.

Se dice que una imagen vale más que mil palabras.

= A picture is said to be worth a thousand words.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of past participles.

built /bɪlt/

given /'ɡɪvən/

written /'rɪtən/

caught /kɔ:t/

thought /θɔ:t/

bitten /'bɪtən/

ridden /'rɪdən/

bought /bɔ:t/

taught /tɔ:t/

fallen /'fɔ:lən/

driven /'drɪvən/

8B Reporting verbs

Some reporting verbs in English are followed by *to + infinitive*, similar to Spanish.

Se ofreció a ayudar a David con la contabilidad. = She offered to help David with the accounts.

NOT ~~She offered help~~ David...

Nos negamos a ir si no nos pagaban el vuelo.

= We refused to go if they didn't pay for our flights.

NOT ~~refused us to go~~

El presidente amenazó con dimitir.

= The president threatened to resign. NOT ~~The president threatened with resigning.~~



Me amenazó con llamar a la policía si aparcaba delante de su casa de nuevo.

= He threatened to call the police if I parked in front of his house again. NOT ~~He threatened me to call the police...~~

Prometieron que no dirían nada a nadie.

= They promised not to tell anybody. NOT ~~They promised that they didn't tell anybody.~~

Acordamos no decir nada a nadie.

= We agreed not to tell anybody. NOT ~~We agreed to not tell anybody.~~

Other reporting verbs that use *the + person + to + infinitive* pattern in English are expressed with *que + subjunctive* in Spanish.

Le aconsejamos que buscara un buen abogado.	= We <u>advised him</u> to find a good lawyer. NOT We advised to him to find a good lawyer.
Pidió a sus amigos que viniesen a la barbacoa.	= She asked her friends <u>(to come)</u> to the barbecue. NOT She asked her friends that they come to the barbeque.
Convencí a mi cuñado de que hiciera un maratón conmigo.	= I persuaded my brother-in-law <u>(to do)</u> a marathon with me. NOT I persuaded my brother-in-law that he did a marathon with me.
Me avisaron que no comprara nada por teléfono.	= They warned me <u>(not to buy)</u> anything by phone. NOT They warned me that I not buy anything by phone.

Be careful with reporting verbs that use the *+ -ing* form pattern.

Pidió disculpas por haber llegado tan tarde.	= He apologised <u>(for having)</u> arrived so late. NOT He apologised for to have arrived so late.
A pesar de la crisis, insistieron en volar en 'business'.	= Despite the crisis, they insisted <u>(on)</u> flying business class. NOT Despite the crisis, they insisted in...
El tiempo empeoraba por minutos, así que propuse que esperaríamos hasta que mejorara.	= The weather was getting steadily worse so I <u>suggested waiting</u> until it improved. NOT ...I suggested that we were waiting until it improved.
Lamentó no poder ir a la fiesta.	= She regretted <u>(not being able to go)</u> to the party. NOT She regretted not could go to the party.

Spanish *que + clause* is the same as English *that + clause*.

Admitieron que nuestro equipo había sido superior.	= They admitted that our team had been better.
Me dijo que terminaría de pintar la cocina para el viernes. BUT	= He told me that he'd finish painting the kitchen by Friday.
Me han sugerido que escriba algo sobre mi aventura.	= They've suggested that I <u>(write)</u> something about my adventure. NOT They've suggested that I wrote something about my adventure.
Nos dijo que no debíamos salir del hotel durante las manifestaciones.	= He told us that we <u>(shouldn't go)</u> out of the hotel during the demonstrations.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the past tense of reporting verbs.

/t/	/ɪd/	/d/
asked	admitted	Most other reporting verbs
convinced	insisted	
promised	invited	
	persuaded	
	recommended	
	regretted	
	reminded	
	suggested	

Be careful with the linking of reporting verbs and *that*.

They **admitted that** /əd'mɪtɪd ðæt/ we were better.

They **promised that** /'prɒmɪst ðæt/ he'd finish by Friday.

They've **suggested that** /sə'dʒestɪd ðæt/ I write about it.

I'm **convinced that** /kən'vɪnst ðæt/ we'll win.

We **agreed that** /ə'griːd ðæt/ they were better.

9A Clauses of contrast and purpose

Clauses of contrast with *although*, *though*, and *even though* are similar in Spanish and English.

Aunque llevan años viviendo en Londres, vuelven a Sevilla a menudo.

= Although they've lived in London for years, they often go back to Seville.

Aunque el hotel no estaba lejos de la estación, cogimos un taxi.

= Even though the hotel wasn't far from the station, we took a taxi.

España me encanta, aunque hecho de menos la cerveza inglesa.

= I love Spain, though I miss English beer.

Perdimos otra vez. Pero jugamos mejor que la semana pasada.

= We lost again. We played better than last week, though.

Remember to use verb + *ing*, not the infinitive, or a noun or clause after *in spite of* and *despite*.

A pesar de llegar de madrugada, no querían irse a la cama.

= Despite arriving in the early hours of the morning, they didn't want to go to bed.



Comimos fuera a pesar del viento.

= We ate outside in spite of the wind.

A pesar de ser joven, le gusta mucho la ópera.

= Despite being young, he is very keen on opera.

~~NOT Despite he is young, he is very keen on opera.~~

A pesar de su fama como actriz, es una persona muy tímida.

= Despite her fame as an actor, she's a very shy person. ~~NOT Despite of her fame as an actor...~~

A pesar de estar muy cansados, siguieron trabajando.

= In spite of being very tired, they kept on working.

~~NOT In spite of they were very tired...~~

There are many different ways of expressing *para* + infinitive in English.

Fuimos al instituto para hablar con el tutor de Niki.

= We went to the school to speak to Niki's tutor.

Nos tiene que dar su número de cuenta bancaria para cobrar la beca.

= You have to give us your bank account number in order to / so as to receive the grant.

Abrí una cuenta de Facebook para poder ver qué hacían mis amigos.

= I opened a Facebook account so that I could see what my friends were up to.

Llevamos una pequeña tienda para no tener que usar los refugios de montaña.

= We took a small tent so as not to have to use the mountain refuges.

Para + noun is for + noun in English; para + infinitivo is for + gerund in English. All other uses of para + verb are translated by to, in order to, etc.

Me voy al extranjero de vacaciones. = I'm going abroad for a holiday.

El aceite de oliva se usa para cocinar. = You use olive oil for cooking.

A ¿Por qué te fuiste a Estados Unidos? A Why did you go to the USA?

B Para estudiar inglés. B To study English. NOT For studying English.

Fui al banco a hablar con el dueño. = I went to the bank to speak to the owner.

NOT I went to the bank for speak to the owner.

Se alojaron en el hotel del aeropuerto para poder coger el primer vuelo. = They stayed in the airport hotel so as to be able to catch the first flight. NOT They stayed in the airport hotel for to can catch the first flight.

Ponga la pantalla del ordenador a la altura adecuada para no forzar el cuello. = Put the computer screen at the right height in order not to strain your neck. NOT for not to strain

Nos quedamos en casa de unos amigos para no gastar demasiado en alojamiento. = We stayed with friends so that we wouldn't spend too much on accommodation. NOT for to not spend

Le dije que lo había pasado bien en la fiesta para no disgustarla. = I told her I enjoyed the party so as not to upset her. NOT ...so as she wouldn't be upset.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress of adverbs and adverb phrases for contrast and purpose.
although despite

Be careful with the rhythm and linking in adverb phrases for contrast and purpose.

despite the fact that /dɪ'spaɪt ðə fækt ðət/ in order not to /ɪn 'ɔːdə nɒt tə/

in spite of /ɪn spaɪt əv/

so as not to /'səʊ əz nɒt tə/

in order to /ɪn 'ɔːdə tə/

9B Uncountable and plural nouns.

Many nouns are uncountable in Spanish and English.

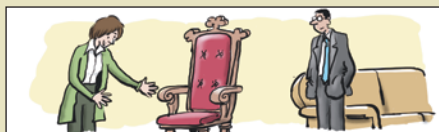
El tiempo es cada vez más impredecible. = The weather is getting less and less predictable.

Hay que procurar generar menos basura. = We have to try to produce less rubbish.

Lo más importante en la vida es tener buena salud. = The most important thing in life is to have good health.

Some nouns are countable in Spanish but uncountable or plural in English.

Necesito un consejo.	= I need <u>some advice</u> . NOT I need an advice.
El guía nos dio buenos consejos.	= The guide gave us <u>good advice</u> . NOT The guide gave us good advices.
Escucha. Tengo una noticia interesante que darte.	= Listen. I've got <u>some interesting news</u> to tell you. NOT Listen. I've got an interesting new to tell you.
Las noticias sobre las inundaciones son muy preocupantes.	= <u>The news</u> of the flooding <u>is</u> very worrying. NOT The news...are very worrying.
La noticia de la dimisión del presidente dio la vuelta al mundo.	= <u>The news</u> about the president's resignation went round the world. NOT The new about ...
Entre semana suelo desayunar un par de tostadas.	= On weekdays I usually have a couple of <u>pieces of toast</u> for breakfast. NOT toasts



A ¡Qué mueble más bonito!

A What a beautiful piece of furniture!
NOT ~~a beautiful furniture~~

B ¿Te gusta? Yo prefiero los muebles menos recargados.

B Do you like it? I prefer less ornate furniture. NOT ~~furnitures~~

Tip: don't try to learn if each English noun is countable or uncountable. Instead, make a list of those nouns that are countable in Spanish but uncountable in English.

Some nouns can be countable or uncountable but the meaning changes.

la luz = light el espacio = space

una luz = a light un espacio = a space

BUT

El vidrio es muy fácil de reciclar. = Glass is very easy to recycle.

Prefiero tomar los refrescos en un vaso. = I prefer to drink soft drinks from a glass.

Muchas cosas cotidianas se hacen con hierro. = Many everyday things are made from iron.

¿Tienes una plancha? Esta camisa está toda arrugada. = Have you got an iron? This shirt is all creased.

Ahorrar papel significa salvar árboles. = Saving paper means saving trees.

Voy a buscar un / el periódico. = I'm going to get a / the paper.

¿Me puedes dar un papel para apuntar los números de la lotería? = Can you give me a piece of paper to write down the lottery numbers?

El tiempo es oro. = Time is money.

Era una época en la que no teníamos mucho dinero. = It was a time when we didn't have much money.

Some plural nouns are different in Spanish and English.

un pantalón = a pair of trousers un pantalón corto = shorts

este pantalón = these trousers la ropa = clothes

mis pantalones = my trousers

You can use singular or plural verbs with most collective nouns, except *police*, which needs a plural verb.

La tripulación cuida todos y. = The crew take care of each and every detail.

cada uno de los detalles OR The crew takes care of each and every detail.

The police are vital in modern democratic societies. NOT The police is vital in modern democratic societies.

¿La policía necesita una orden judicial para registrar una casa en tu país? = Do the police need a warrant to search a house in your country? NOT ~~Does the police need a warrant to search a house in your country?~~

10A Quantifiers: *all / every, both, etc.*

Be careful with *all, everybody, most, etc.*

Spanish	Meaning	English
Toda persona tiene derecho a la educación. Todo el mundo tiene derecho a la educación.	GENERAL	<u>All people have</u> the right to education. <u>Everybody has</u> the right to education.
Todas las personas en este grupo tienen una beca de estudio.	SPECIFIC	<u>All (of) the people</u> in this group <u>have</u> a study grant. <u>Everybody</u> in this group <u>has</u> a study grant.
La mayoría de los estudiantes no tienen una beca.	GENERAL	<u>Most students</u> don't have a grant.
La mayoría de los estudiantes en este grupo no tienen una beca.	SPECIFIC	<u>Most of the students</u> in this group don't have a grant.
Es un examen importante para todos (vosotros).	ALL OF A GROUP	It's an important exam for <u>all of you</u> .
Para la mayoría (de vosotros), no va a ser un examen difícil.	PART OF A GROUP	For most of you, it isn't going to be a difficult exam.
Cada habitación tiene televisor y minibar. Todas las habitaciones tienen televisor y minibar.	ALL OF A GROUP	<u>Every room</u> has a TV and minibar.

Me gusta toda la música. = I like all music. NOT ~~I like all the music.~~

Me gusta todo tipo de comida. = I like all kinds of food. NOT ~~I like all kind of food.~~

Todo el mundo cree que estoy loco. = Everybody thinks I'm crazy. NOT ~~All the people thinks I'm crazy.~~

Todo está listo para el concierto.
La mayoría de la gente quiere una vida sin demasiadas complicaciones.

= Everything is ready for the concert. NOT All...
= Most people want a life without too many complications. NOT The most of the people...
OR Most of people... OR The most people...

Todos en este grupo necesitan ayuda.

= Everybody in this group needs help. NOT All people in this group need help.

Trabajo todos los días salvo el domingo.

= I work every day except Sunday. NOT I work all the days / all days except Sunday.

El sábado que viene tengo que trabajar todo el día.

= I've got to work all day next Saturday. NOT I've got to work all the day next Saturday.

El dinero no lo es todo.

= Money isn't everything. NOT Money isn't all.

Be careful! Use a [+] verb with *no* and *none* but a [-] verb with *any* to say zero quantity.

¿Pagas tú? No llevo dinero encima.
No tengo dinero.

= Can you pay? I've got no money on me.
= I haven't got any money. OR I've got no money.
NOT I haven't got no money. OR I have not money.

A ¿Queda vino blanco?

A Is there any white wine left?

B No, nada.

B No, none. NOT nothing

A Apenas queda comida.

A There's hardly any food left.

B No te preocupes. Ninguno de nosotros tiene hambre.

B Don't worry. None of us is hungry.

Puedes venir el día que quieras.

= You can come any day you want.

Es un maratón popular. Puede participar cualquiera.

= It's a fun run. Anyone can take part.

Be careful with *both*, *neither*, *nor*.

Tanto mi hermano como mi hermana nacieron en Edimburgo.

= Both my brother and my sister were born in Edinburgh.

Ni mis padres ni mis hermanos viven en Escocia ahora.

= Neither my parents nor my brothers live in Scotland now.

Podemos ir a Madrid en tren o bien en autocar.

= We can go to Madrid either by train or by coach.

El presidente y su ayudante parecían preocupados los dos.

= The president and his aide both looked worried.

A ninguno de los dos nos interesan los deportes de equipo.

= Neither of us is interested in team sports.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these quantifiers.

both /bəʊθ/

none /nʌn/ or /nɒn/

neither /'naɪðə/ or /'ni:ðə/

most /məʊst/

either /'aɪðə/ or /'i:ðə/

Be careful with the stress with these quantifiers.

anybody

anything

everybody

everything

nobody

10B Articles

Spanish and English use articles in the same way to talk about something / somebody for the first time, or to say what something / somebody is.

Acabo de comprarme un coche. = I've just bought a car. It's a small sports car.
Es un pequeño deportivo.

Spanish and English use *the* when it's clear what something / somebody is.

A ¿Me pasas el aceite, por favor? A Can you pass me the olive oil, please?
B ¿Quieres el vinagre también? B Do you want the vinegar, too?
El teatro es uno de los edificios más antiguos de la ciudad. = The theatre is one of the oldest buildings in the city.
Están recaudando fondos para reparar la iglesia del pueblo. = They're collecting money to repair the church in our village.

Remember not to use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns.

Las naranjas son más baratas en Valencia que en el norte de España. = Oranges are cheaper in Valencia than in the north of Spain. NOT The oranges are...
El turismo genera muchos puestos de trabajo en España. = Tourism creates a lot of jobs in Spain. NOT The tourism creates...
La gente normal quiere vivir en paz. = Ordinary people want to live in peace. NOT The ordinary people...
Las ciudades españolas son más compactas que las de Gran Bretaña. = Spanish cities are more compact than those in Britain. NOT The Spanish...

Be careful with articles in fixed expressions to do with place, time, and movement like *at home, at work, to bed, next week, etc.*



¿Me puedes llamar más tarde? Estoy en el trabajo ahora mismo.
= Can you ring me later? I'm at work right now. NOT I'm at the work right now.

No se encontraba bien, así que se fue a la cama. = He didn't feel well so he went to bed. NOT ...he went to the bed.
Me voy a Croacia la semana que viene. = I'm going to Croatia next week. NOT ...the next week.
Hizo un tiempo muy veraniego la semana pasada. = The weather was really summery last week. NOT ...the last week.

Don't use an article when you speak about institutions if you're talking about the purpose it is used for.

En algunos países las mujeres todavía no pueden ir a la universidad. = In some countries women still can't go to university. NOT ...to the university.
¿A qué edad empiezan los niños a ir a la escuela en Irlanda? = When do children start going to school in Ireland? NOT ...to the school in Ireland.
Tenemos una amiga que es creyente, pero que apenas va a la iglesia. = We've got a friend who believes in God but hardly ever goes to church. NOT ...to the church.
Es horrible tener que pasar las Navidades en el hospital. = It's awful having to spend Christmas in hospital. NOT ...in the hospital.

But use *a* or *the* when you're thinking about the building.

La universidad está a las afueras de la ciudad. = The university is on the outskirts of town.

Quiero mandar a mis hijos a un buen colegio. = I want to send my children to a good school.

Some of the uses of articles in geographical names are the same in Spanish and English.

Perú está en Sudamérica.

= Peru is in South America.

El río Duero nace en España, pero desemboca en el Atlántico, en Oporto.

= The River Duero rises in Spain but flows into the Atlantic at Oporto.

Los Pirineos separan España del resto de Europa.

= The Pyrenees separate Spain from the rest of Europe.

Estados Unidos y Canadá juntos forman Norteamérica.

= The United States and Canada together form North America.

Las islas Canarias se encuentran al oeste del Sáhara.

= The Canary Islands lie to the west of the Sahara.

Lanzarote es famosa por sus paisajes volcánicos.

= Lanzarote is famous for its volcanic landscapes.

Be careful with the ones that are different.

La 'primavera árabe' empezó en el norte de África.

= The Arab Spring began in North Africa.
NOT ~~The Arab Spring began in the North Africa.~~

Singapur se encuentra en el sudeste de Asia.

= Singapore is in south east Asia.
NOT ~~Singapore is in the south east Asia.~~

El lago Superior es el más grande de los Grandes Lagos.

= Lake Superior is the biggest of the Great Lakes.
NOT ~~The Lake Superior...~~

El Everest es la montaña más alta del mundo.

= Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
NOT ~~The Everest...~~

La Gran Vía cruza el corazón de Madrid.

= Gran Vía crosses the heart of Madrid.
NOT ~~The Gran Vía crosses...~~

Tip: don't try to learn all the rules for using *the* with geographical names. Just learn those uses that are different from what you do in Spanish.

Vocabulary

2A Illnesses and injuries

Spelling

diarrhoea NOT diarrea

Be careful with the way we describe illnesses and injuries in English.

tengo tos	= I have / I've got <u>a</u> cough
tengo fiebre	= I've got <u>a</u> temperature
tengo catarro	= I've got <u>a</u> cold
me duele la cabeza	= I have / I've got <u>a</u> headache NOT Have / I've got headache OR Have / I've got the headache
me duele el estómago	= I have / I've got <u>a</u> stomach ache
me duele una muela	= I have / I've got toothache
me duelen los oídos	= I have / I've got earache
BUT	



me duele esta muela
= this tooth hurts

me duele la espalda	= <u>my</u> back hurts
me duele todo	= I ache <u>all over</u> NOT Hurt all / everything
se ha cortado	= he's cut <u>himself</u>
se ha quemado	= she's burnt <u>herself</u>
se ha torcido el tobillo	= he's twisted <u>his</u> ankle
tiene quemaduras de sol	= (s)he's got <u>sunburn</u>
tiene el tobillo hinchado	= his / her ankle <u>is swollen</u>

Be careful:

temperature ≠ fever

tiene fiebre	= he's got a <u>temperature</u> NOT he's got a fever
tiene mucha fiebre	= he's got a very high <u>temperature</u> NOT he's got a lot of fever

pressure ≠ tension

tiene la tensión alta / baja	= he's got high / low blood <u>pressure</u> NOT he's got high / low blood tension
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poisoning ≠ intoxication

sufren una intoxicación alimentaria	= they've got food <u>poisoning</u> NOT they've got food intoxication
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PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these illnesses and injuries.

headache	pressure	sunburn	toothache
painkillers	stomachache	temperature	vomiting

Be careful with the pronunciation of the consonant sounds in these words.

ache /eɪk/	cyberchondriac /saɪbə'kɒndrɪæk/
allergic /ə'lɜːdʒɪk/	pressure /'preʃə/
antihistamine /ænti'hɪstəmiːn/	temperature /'temprətʃə/
cough /kɒf/	unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/

Be careful with the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in these words.

blister /'blɪstə/	sick /sɪk/	sunburn /'sʌnbɜːn/
dizzy /'dɪzi/	hurts /hɜːts/	

2B Clothes and fashion

Spelling

clothes NOT clouths
lycra NOT hiera

striped NOT stripped
stylish NOT stilish

suede NOT swede

Be careful with *casual*.

Hay gente que parece elegante hasta en ropa informal. = There are people who look smart even in casual clothes.

Be careful:

wear ≠ dress

Suele llevar un traje gris para ir a trabajar. = He usually wears a grey suit for work. NOT He usually dresses a grey suit for work.

Los españoles se visten bastante elegantes para una boda. = Spanish people dress quite smartly for a wedding. NOT Spanish people wear quite smartly for a wedding.

stylish ≠ stylishly

Tengo amigos que visten con mucho estilo. = I've got friends who dress very stylishly.
Llevaba un vestido con mucho estilo. = She was wearing a very stylish dress.

Be careful with go with, match and suit.

Esa blusa irá bien con tu falda nueva. = That top will go well with your new skirt.



Esa blusa hace juego con tu falda.
= That top matches your skirt. NOT That top matches with your skirt.

Esa blusa te sienta muy bien. = That top really suits you.

Be careful with the noun *fashion* and the adjective *fashionable*.

Estas botas están muy de moda. = These boots are really fashionable / really in fashion NOT These boots are really fashion.

Lleva ropa muy a la moda. = She wears very fashionable clothes. NOT She wears very fashion clothes.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with these groups of consonants with 's'.

scarves /ska:vz/ sleeveless /'sli:vləs/ striped /straɪpt/ suede /sweɪd/
skirts /skɜ:ts/ spotted /'spɒtɪd/ stylish /'staɪlɪʃ/ swimsuit /'swɪmsu:t/

Remember to pronounce the -ed ending correctly in these words.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
checked	fashioned	hooded
dress	patterned	spotted
strip	sleeved	

Be careful with the pronunciation of 'v'.

V-neck /'vi:nek/ velvet /'velvɪt/ sleeveless /'sli:vləs/
vest /vest/ sleeved /sli:vɪd/

3A Air travel

The Spanish noun *viaje* has different meanings in English.

viaje de estudios	= study <u>trip</u>
viaje de negocios	= business <u>trip</u>
viaje de novios	= <u>honeymoon</u>
¡Buen viaje!	= Have a good <u>trip</u> !
un viaje largo	= a long <u>journey</u>
el viaje dura unas cinco horas	= the <u>journey</u> takes about five hours
A ¿Qué tal el viaje a Fráncfort?	= A How was the <u>trip</u> to Frankfurt? Did they sign
¿Firmaron el contrato?	the contract?
B Sí, sí que lo firmaron. En ese	= B Yes, they did. In that respect, it was a really
sentido fue un viaje muy útil. Pero	useful <u>trip</u> . But the return <u>journey</u> was awful.
la vuelta fue horrible. Llegamos	We arrived six hours late.
con seis horas de retraso.	

Don't confuse *travel* and *trip*.

Acabamos de volver de Cuba.	= We've just got back from Cuba. What a
¡Vaya viaje más fabuloso!	fabulous <u>trip</u> ! NOT What a fabulous travel !
Viajo bastante. Normalmente son viajes	= I <u>travel</u> quite a lot. They're normally business
de negocios, pero de vez en cuando	<u>trips</u> , but from time to time I go on a <u>trip</u>
voy de viaje con mi familia.	with my family.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the letter g in these words.

baggage /'bæɡɪdʒ/	goods /ɡʊdz/	long /lɒŋ/
flights /flaɪts/	illegal /ɪ'li:ɡl/	lounge /laʊndʒ/
gate /ɡeɪt/	lag /læɡ/	luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

aisle /aɪl/	objects /'ɒb'dʒekts/	turbulence /'tɜ:bjʊləns/
liquids /'lɪkwɪdʒ/	prohibited /prə'hɪbɪtɪd/	row /rəʊ/

Try to link the parts of these phrasal verbs.

I checked <u>in</u> online...	The plane took <u>off</u> late...	When I got <u>off</u> ...
As soon as I got <u>on</u> ...	I filled <u>in</u> a form for...	was picking <u>up</u> ...

3B Adverbs and adverbial phrases

Be careful with these adverbs and adverbial phrases.



¿Puedes hablar más alto? Apenas te oigo.
= Can you speak up? I can **hardly** hear you.

Trabajo mucho, pero me gusta lo que hago.

= I work **hard**, but I like what I do. NOT I ~~work hard~~ly, but I ~~like~~ what I do.

Últimamente las cosas han ido mejorando.

= Things have been getting better **lately**. NOT Ultimately, things have been getting better.

Prefiero responder a las preguntas al final de la charla.

= I prefer to answer questions **at the end** of my talk. NOT ...at the final of my talk.

Al final, dijeron que teníamos razón y que la cámara tenía un defecto.

= **In the end**, they said we were right and that the camera had a fault.

Hoy en día, el trabajo en equipo es especialmente importante.

= Nowadays, teamwork is **especially** important. NOT Nowadays, teamwork is ~~special~~ly important.

Sólo se permite fumar en las zonas expresamente designadas.

= Smoking is only allowed in **specifically** dedicated areas.

Parece bastante normal, pero en realidad es una competidora nata.

= She looks pretty normal but she's **actually** a born competitor.

Trabaja en Arabia Saudí actualmente.

= He's working in Saudi Arabia **at the moment**. NOT He's ~~working~~ in Saudi Arabia, ~~actually~~.

Ahora mismo viven con los padres de ella, pero están buscando un piso propio.

= **At the moment** they're living with her parents, but they're looking for a flat of their own.

Casi estamos en casa.

= We're **nearly** home.

¿Estamos cerca de la estación?

= Are we **near** the station?

Be careful with these comment adverbs.

Nos dijeron que nos iba a costar encontrar trabajo, pero en realidad ha sido bastante fácil.

= They said we'd find it difficult to get a job, but **in fact** it's been quite easy. NOT ...but in reality it's ~~been~~ quite ~~easy~~.

Fue un viaje difícil, pero al final llegaron a casa cansados pero contentos.

= It was a difficult journey but **eventually** they got home tired but happy.

Lo ideal sería que todo el mundo fuera bilingüe como mínimo.

= **Ideally**, as a minimum everyone would be bilingual.



Desde luego la nuevo directora sabe de hoteles.

= The new manager **certainly** knows about hotels.

Ha sido una crisis muy larga, pero poco a poco estamos saliendo de ella.

= It's been a very long crisis, but we're **gradually** coming out of it.

Tip: Try to organize adverbs and adverbial phrases into different categories.

Type 1: they're like the Spanish adverb or adverbial phrase and have the same meaning.

Llegamos pasada la medianoche, así que obviamente estaba todo cerrado. = We arrived after midnight so obviously everything was closed.

Type 2: they're like the Spanish adverb but have a different meaning.

Sabe a carne, pero en realidad es pescado. NOT Sabe a carne, pero actualmente es pescado. = It tastes of meat, but actually it's fish.

Type 3: they're not like the Spanish adverbs.

Tengo un buen nivel de francés, pero apenas sé decir mi nombre en alemán. = I'm good at French but I can hardly say my name in German.

Tip: even the best dictionaries cannot include all of the translations of comment adverbs like in fact or anyway. Collect examples of these adverbs to help you learn how to use them.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these adverbs.

actually /'æktʃuəli/

gradually /'grædʒuəli/

especially /'speʃəli/

hardly /'hɑ:dli/

eventually /i'ventʃuəli/

basically /'beɪsɪkli/

hard /hɑ:d/

ideally /aɪ'diəli/

4A Weather

Spelling

blizzard NOT blizard

hurricane NOT huricane

pouring NOT poring

Notice the way we talk about the weather in Spanish and English.

hace un calor espantoso = it's boiling

hace un tiempo agradable = it's warm

no hace frío = it's mild

hace fresco = it's cool

está desagradablemente fresco = it's chilly

una mañana gélida = a freezing (cold) morning

está llovisnando = it's drizzling

está diluviando = it's pouring (with rain)

un rayo = (forked) lightning NOT a lightning

un relámpago = (sheet) lightning

neblina = mist

niebla = fog

una niebla espesa = thick fog



forked lightning



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in these weather words.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/

lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/

flood /flʌd/

chilly /'tʃɪli/

cool /ku:l/

drought /draʊt/

mild /maɪld/

monsoon /mɒn'su:n/

pouring /'pɔ:ɪŋ/

5A Feelings

Spelling

desperate NOT *desesperate* devastated NOT *devestated*
disappointed NOT *dissappointed* or *dissappointed* grateful NOT *greatful*
overwhelmed NOT *overwelmed*

Don't confuse *upset* and *disgusted*

Estaban muy disgustados con la noticia. = They were really upset by the news. NOT They were really disgusted by the news.

La gente está indignada por la corrupción entre algunos políticos. = People are disgusted with the corruption among some politicians.

Be careful with these informal words and expressions.

Estaba muerto de miedo y no podía reaccionar. = I was scared stiff and couldn't do anything.

Después de las navidades siempre estoy hecho polvo. = I'm always shattered after Christmas.

Quedamos boquiabiertos cuando nos dijeron el precio. = We were gobsmacked when they told us the price.

Me quedé hecho polvo cuando vi que había vuelto a suspender. = I was gutted when I saw I'd failed again.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these groups of consonants.

scared **st**iff /skeəd stɪf/

g**o**bs**m**acked /'gɒbsmækt/

Be careful with the vowel sounds in these adjectives.

ast**o**nished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/

gutted /'gʌtɪd/

nerv**o**us /'nɜ:vəs/

sh**o**cked /ʃɒkt/

stun**o**ned /stʌnd/

prou**o**d /praʊd/

7A Verbs often confused

Tip: with confusing pairs of verbs try to find a different Spanish verb to highlight the meaning of each English verb. For example:

argue / discuss

No hacen más que discutir sobre quién tiene la culpa. = They do nothing but argue about whose fault it is.

Me gusta tu idea, pero la tendré que consultar con mis socios. = I like your idea but I'll need to discuss it with my business partners.

avoid / prevent

Intento evitar usar el coche para desplazamientos cortos.

No podemos hacer nada para impedir que el rumor se extienda.

= I try to **avoid** using the car for short journeys.

= There's nothing we can do to **prevent** the rumour from spreading.

expect / wait

A ¿Qué tal el examen?

B Más fácil de lo que esperaba.

A How was your exam?

B Easier than I **expected**.



Espere aquí, por favor. El doctor le atenderá en cuanto pueda.

= **Wait** here, please. The doctor will see you as soon as he can.

lend / borrow

A ¿Me prestas tu cámara este fin de semana?

B Lo siento, pero no. La tomó prestada mi hermana la semana pasada.

A Can you **lend** me your camera this weekend?

B I'm sorry but I can't. My sister **borrowed** it last week week.

notice / realize

A ¿Te has fijado en que llevo corbata ?

B Sí, lo vi inmediatamente. Te queda bien.

No nos dimos cuenta de lo tarde que era.

A Have you noticed I'm wearing a tie?

B Yes, I **noticed** it straight away. It suits you.

= We didn't **realize** how late it was.

remember / remind

A Acuérdate de comprar algo para el cumpleaños de Alba.

B Vale, pero recuérdame que lo haga mañana. Hoy no puedo hacerlo.

A **Remember** to buy something for Alba's birthday.

B OK, but **remind me** to do it tomorrow. I can't do it today.

refuse / deny

Se han negado a colaborar con la policía. Lo niegan todo.

= They've **refused** to cooperate with the police.

= They **deny** everything.

wish / hope

¡Ojalá supiera cocinar!

Esperemos que Europa salga de la crisis más pronto que tarde.

= I **wish** I knew how to cook!

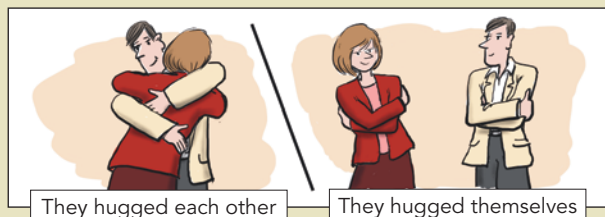
= Let's **hope** Europe comes out of the crisis sooner rather than later.

7B The body

English generally refers to whose parts of the body we're talking about by using the possessive pronoun.

morderse las uñas	= bite <u>your</u> nails NOT bite the nails
sonarse la nariz	= blow <u>your</u> nose NOT blow the nose
cepillarse los dientes	= brush <u>your</u> teeth NOT brush the teeth
cruzar los brazos	= cross <u>your</u> arms NOT cross the arms
fruncir el ceño	= frown NOT frown <u>your</u> eyebrows
peinarse	= brush / comb <u>your</u> hair NOT brush / comb the hair

Be careful with these verbs and verb phrases.



Se abrazaron.
= They hugged each other
NOT They hugged themselves.

Se arrodillaron.	= They knelt down. NOT They knelt themselves down.
Se estiró con cuidado.	= She stretched carefully. NOT She stretched herself carefully.
Dijeron adiós con la mano.	= They waved goodbye. NOT They waved goodbye with your hand.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

hair /heə/	shrug /ʃrʌg/	winked /wɪŋkt/	chew /tʃu/
heart /hɑ:t/	thighs /θaɪz/	lungs /lʌŋz/	frowned /fraʊnd/
hugged /hʌgd/	tough /tʌf/	tongue /tʌŋ/	yawned /jɔ:nd/

8A Crime and punishment

Spelling

commit NOT comit verdict NOT veredict

Be careful with these crime and punishment terms.

fue acusado de un delito	= he was <u>charged with</u> a crime NOT charged of a crime
le acusaron de robo a mano armada	= he was <u>accused of</u> armed robbery
pruebas	= evidence NOT evidences
condenado a (una pena de) seis meses de prisión	= <u>sentenced</u> to six months in prison NOT condemned to a punishment of six months in prison

Be careful with terms like *atraco, robo, hurto, contrabando* or *tráfico*.

un atraco / robo	a robbery
un atraco / robo a mano armada	an armed robbery
un atraco (de una persona en la calle)	a mugging
un atraco a un banco	a bank robbery
el robo	theft
el robo de coches	car theft
el robo de datos	data theft
el robo en las tiendas	shoplifting
el hurto	theft
el robo de identidad(es)	identity theft
el hurto (en las tiendas / los comercios)	shoplifting
el contrabando de tabaco / drogas / diamantes	cigarette / drug / diamond smuggling NOT cigarettes / drugs / diamonds smuggling
el contrabando de armas	arms smuggling NOT arm smuggling
el tráfico de drogas / personas	drug / human trafficking NOT the drug / human trafficking
el tráfico de mujeres	trafficking in women NOT the traffic of women

Don't confuse *rob* and *steal*.

Le robaron el reloj.

= They stole his watch. NOT They robbed his watch.

Nos han robado el coche.

= They've stolen our car. NOT They've robbed our car.

Nos han robado.

= We've been robbed. NOT We've been stolen.

Me atracaron al salir del banco. = I was robbed on leaving the bank.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

blackmail

kidnapper

shoplifter

assassinate

hijack

manslaughter

terrorism

investigate

witness

pickpocket

vandalism

8B The media

Be careful with these media words and phrases.

comentarista	= commentator
un(a) comentarista deportivo(a)	= a sports commentator
un(a) locutor(a) de deportes	= a sports commentator
un(a) locutor(a) de radio / televisión	= a radio / TV newsreader OR announcer
un(a) presentador(a)	= newsreader OR presenter
un(a) editor(a)	= editor OR publisher
un(a) director(a) (de un periódico)	= the Editor
Cartas al Director	= Letters to the Editor
la prensa	= the press
la prensa amarilla	= <u>tabloid</u> newspapers OR the <u>gutter</u> press
la prensa rosa / del corazón	= the <u>tabloid</u> press OR celebrity magazines
un(a) periodista	= a journalist
un(a) periodista de radio / televisión	= a radio / TV <u>reporter</u>

Be careful with *sensational* and *sensationalist*.

¡Qué noticia más sensacional!	= What a <u>sensational</u> piece of news! NOT What a sensationalist piece of news!
Hay periódicos que buscan las noticias sensacionalistas.	= There are newspapers that look for <u>sensational</u> news.
A mucha gente hoy en día le interesa más el aspecto sensacionalista de las noticias que la verdad.	= Many people nowadays are more interested in the <u>sensationalist</u> aspect of the news than the truth.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

<u>cen</u> sorship	freelance	journalism	newsreader
com <u>men</u> tator	headlines	lifestyle	tabloids

9A Business

Spelling

business NOT bussines

Be careful with these business terms and expressions.

convertirse en (líder del mercado)	= become (market leader)
Me han despedido / echado.	= I've been sacked / fired.
Me han despedido por reducción de plantilla.	= I've been made redundant.
comercializar (un producto)	= market (a product)
un fracaso	= a flop
fabricar	= manufacture
fusionarse	= <u>merge</u> NOT fuse
lanzar (un producto nuevo)	= launch (a new product)
obtener beneficios	= <u>make</u> a profit NOT obtain a profit
tener / sufrir pérdidas	= <u>make</u> a loss NOT have / register a loss

Be careful with *make* and *do* in business expressions.

De repente todo el mundo quiere hacer negocios con China. = Suddenly everybody wants to do business with China. NOT Suddenly everybody wants to make business with China.

Algunas empresas tecnológicas hacen mucho dinero en muy poco tiempo. = Some technology companies make a lot of money in a very short time. NOT Some technology companies do a lot of money in a very short time.



Llegaron a un acuerdo.
= They made a deal. NOT They did a deal.

Be careful with these idioms with *business*.

¿Hay algún asunto más a tratar hoy?	= Is there <u>any other business</u> for today?
Muchas empresas quebraron en la crisis.	= Many companies <u>went out of business</u> in the crisis.
Vamos al grano.	= Let's <u>get down to business</u> .
Hablamos en serio.	= We <u>mean business</u> .
No es asunto suyo.	= It's <u>none of their business</u> .
Procuro no meterme donde no me llaman.	= I try to <u>mind my own business</u> .
Tienen asuntos pendientes.	= They've got <u>unfinished business</u> .



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

campaign colleague company product profit viral

Be careful with these sounds.

brochure /'brəʊʃə/	business /'biznəs/	client /'klaɪənt/	money /'mʌni/
manager /'mænɪdʒə/	boom /bu:m/	company /'kʌmpəni/	owner /'əʊnə/
merged /mɜ:dʒd/	boost /bu:st/	firm /fɜ:m/	viral /'vaɪrəl/
staff /stɑ:f/	bust /bʌst/	merge /mɜ:dʒ/	

9B Word building

Spelling

accommodate NOT ~~acomodate~~ / ~~accomodate~~

breakable NOT ~~breakible~~

convenience NOT ~~conveniance~~

dishonest NOT ~~deshonest~~

ignorance NOT ~~ignorence~~

improvement NOT ~~improvment~~

postgraduate NOT ~~posgraduate~~

unbreakable NOT ~~unbreakible~~

massive NOT ~~masive~~

Many prefixes and suffixes are similar in Spanish and English.

antisocial = antisocial

automatizado = automated

bilingüe = bilingual

deshonesto = dishonest

megaciudades = megacities

multicultural = multicultural

irrompible = unbreakable

potable = drinkable

de posgrado / posgraduado = postgraduate

racismo = racism

vandalismo = vandalism

violencia = violence

Other prefixes and suffixes are different in Spanish and English.

antibalas = bulletproof

desempleo = unemployment

superpoblado / abarrotado = overcrowded

subterráneo = underground

Sometimes the Spanish equivalent doesn't use a prefix or suffix.

infancia = childhood

gobierno = government

empleo = employment

sin hogar = homeless

interminable = endless

solitud = loneliness



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

antisocial monorail

subway

childhood neighbourhood

Be careful with these sounds.

bilingual /ˈbɑːlɪŋɡwəl/

automated /ˈɔːtəmeɪtɪd/

trilingual /ˈtraɪlɪŋɡwəl/

multicultural /ˌmʌltɪˈkʌltʃərəl/

Glossary terms

Parts of speech *Partes de la oración*

verb *verbo*

noun *sustantivo*

adjective *adjetivo*

adverb *adverbio*

preposition *preposición*

subject *sujeto*

object *objeto*

pronoun *pronombre*

possessive *posesivo*

Nouns *Sustantivos*

countable noun *sustantivo contable*

uncountable noun *sustantivo incontable*

quantifiers *cuantificadores*

Verbs and tenses *Verbos y tiempos verbales*

present tense *presente*

past tense *pasado*

third person *tercera persona*

present simple *presente simple*

present continuous *presente continuo*

past simple *pasado simple*

present perfect *presente perfecto*

future *futuro*

finished actions *acciones acabadas*

predictions *predicciones*

ability *capacidad*

possibility *posibilidad*

infinitive *infinitivo*

gerund *gerundio*

main verb *verbo principal*

auxiliary verb *verbo auxiliar*

past participle *participio pasado*

Pronunciation *Pronunciación*

consonant *consonante*

vowel *vocal*

contracted form *forma contraída*

syllable *sílaba*

stress *acento / énfasis*

Instructions *Instrucciones*

Remember to use... *Acuérdate de usar...*

Don't forget... *No olvides...*

Look at... *Mira (a)...*

Be careful with... *Ten cuidado con...*

Check... *Comprueba...*

Don't confuse...and... *No confundas...y...*

Other *Otros*

time expressions *expresiones de tiempo*

common expressions *expresiones comunes*

ending *terminación*

word order *orden de las palabras*

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